

surprise of the savages; they stood inactive, not making any attempt to injure the two desperate men. At this moment one of the two, cast a look towards the fort, and saw or thought they saw, their wives on the walls of the fort, waving their handkerchiefs to them. The desire of living immediately returned to their hearts. They changed their course and sprung towards the fort. The Indians raised the yell, darted after them, and many guns were fired. Both the white men fell, in full view of the fort; the wives screamed, believing their husbands were slain. In a moment Haggin was on his feet again; he rushed forward, the savages in close pursuit; one struck him on the back, it proved harmless; the gate flew open, and he was received with a shout of joy into the arms of his wife, having escaped entirely unhurt; his fall had been accidental. But poor Pendergrass fell to rise no more. His friends from the fort saw the savages take the scalp from his head.

The writer of this had his narrative from the mouth of John Haggin himself, only a few years since, and also from General James Ray who was stationed at Harrodsburgh at the time it happened, and there is no doubt of the truth of the facts here stated.

From the National Journal.

PAID FOR POSTAGE.—I have seen in the Telegraph of the 1st inst. a paragraph in the following words:—

"A scurrilous writer in the National Journal of Friday, under the signature of 'Epaminondas,' asks 'Does not the Postmaster General, with a salary of \$6000 per annum, refuse to pay for letters directed to his wife and children, and thus withhold from the Public Treasury that portion of the revenue?'"

"We have been assured, by the proper authorities, that the imputation conveyed by this interrogatory is altogether unfounded. The Postmaster General never refused to pay for letters addressed. On the contrary, he has received all letters directed to the members of his family, as of private citizens, and either paid for them, or had them charged to himself as such." Circumstances which have become public, render it necessary that I should contradict or disprove the above statement; otherwise it might be considered by my friends here as an impeachment of my veracity.

That the public may judge of the credit due to the Telegraph, I must ask permission to advert to one or two occurrences as they took place.

On the 31st of the 7th mo. (July) about 10 o'clock, A. M., while engaged in assisting the Northern mail, I observed that the clerks in the post office were called out in succession; and in rapid from their consultations together, their manner, and apparent confusion, that something unusual had transpired.

Soon after, I was requested by Dr. Jones the Postmaster, to step into his room. I did so, and disclosed the door. He sat down at one end of his table, with the National Journal of the above date in his hand. He then addressed me nearly as follows:—"This office is one of peculiar responsibility; and it is my wish to conduct it in such a way as to give general satisfaction; but some person in this office, (for there were but two other persons who knew it—Mr. Obadiah B. Brown and the Postmaster General, and the first mentioned of these says he is willing to swear that he did not mention it,) must have communicated it, and the others have been questioned about it, and they deny ever having spoken about it out of the post office." He then handed me the paper, pointing to the following sentence, over the signature of "Epaminondas":—"Does not the Postmaster General, with a salary of \$6000 per annum, refuse to pay for letters directed to his wife and children, and thus withhold from the Public Treasury that portion of the revenue?" I read it, and after reflecting for a moment, replied:—"It is probable that I may have made use of these words in conversation."

He then sat silent a moment. I asked him if he had any thing further to say; if not I would assist in assorting the mail. He replied that he "had not any thing more to say, he only wished to find the author, and you father it, do you?" I then repeated what I had said, and went to assorting the mail. Next morning, when I arose, I found, in the hand-writing of James A. Kennedy, the following letter:

"July 31, '29.—Thomas, I intended to tell you this evening, but you left the house before I was aware of your going away, that I have been requested by the Postmaster to inform you, that you can not have the privilege of doing any business within the post-office as heretofore."

Yours, J. A. KENNEDY."

Having thus mentioned my examination by Dr. Jones, and the consequence which followed, it is proper that the fact published by Epaminondas, denied by the Telegraph, and admitted by Dr. Jones, should be stated as it occurred.

On the 31st of the 7th mo. (July) last, a letter was received at the City Post Office, addressed to Catherine A. Barry; who afterwards was ascertained to be the wife of the Postmaster General. It was taken out in the morning by James A. Kennedy, (the letter-carrier in the west end of the City,) who did not find the person to whom it was addressed. Upon his return from his morning circuit, he was about to return the aforesaid letter to the post office; but before he put it up, he inquired if that was the name of the Postmaster General's wife. He was informed that it was. He then requested Lambert Tree, (the messenger of the City Post Office,) to take it to the Postmaster General, and get the postage on it. (The letter was post-marked Leesburgh, Va. and with 10 cents postage.)

He replied that "he had already taken one letter to the Postmaster General, and he refused to pay the postage, and gave as his reason for so refusing, that it was the understanding that his wife and minor children were to receive their letters free of postage." (These were the words made use of by Lambert Tree, as having been said by the Postmaster General.) I observed, it was a curious kind of understanding. L. Tree replied by saying—"You have no right to say any thing against it."—I answered that I had the same right to express an opinion that another citizen had. Thomas Corcoran, Chief Clerk, and James A. Kennedy, were both standing by and heard this conversation, but neither of them said a word in opposition to the "Postmaster General receiving letters addressed to his wife and minor children free of postage."

Contenting myself with this plain statement of facts, I have nothing more to say.

THOMAS M. SCHOLFIELD
Washington City, 8th mo. (Aug.) 4th 1829.

FEVER RIVER LEAD MINES.

Soon after the last war, the traders returned to this part of the country, to renew their traffic with the Indians, which had been entirely suspended during the war from their becoming allies to the British. Lead having advanced in price in the mean time, additional inducements were held out to the Indians to search for that metal; and as was expected, considerable quantities were obtained. The Indian mode of prospecting seemed to be the only obstacle to a profitable trade in that article to obviate which, the traders undertook the melting part of the business themselves; but were only permitted to enjoy the lead a short time; and, I am apprehensive, were never sufficiently indemnified for losses sustained in an indirect way. Be this as it may, however, the General Government

could no longer bear of so much hidden treasure without enabling more of her citizens to embark in pursuit of it. Accordingly about the year 1819, she took possession of these mines; forbade all trade with the Indians for lead; and threw them open to industry and enterprise; reserving to herself a pretty good share; by the by, "provided it came out."

The Government title to these mines is derived by treaty with the Indians, purchasing fifteen miles square to be located on the Quicoussin and Mississippi, in such tracts as the President may think proper. The entire grant was, as I have been informed, at first intended to be located in one tract, embracing most of the lands on Fever River; but now discoveries of mineral beyond that, induced a different determination; until, at length, a tract of from seventy to eighty miles square is scattered over by the whites in search of mineral. But all the difficulties which might grow out of this supposed trespass will, I have no doubt, be obtained by treaty with the Indians next June; when, I am well satisfied, all the mineral lands in this quarter will be purchased. For the Commissioners so managed as to tame and pacify the Winnebagoes most astonishingly last summer; and when they meet them next season I am pretty sure they will be able to "grease and swallow the whole tribe."

The first who engaged in mining here were rather unsuccessful, owing perhaps to want of experience, or the high price of provision, labor &c.; and the development of the mines was very slow. Up to 1825 there were not 300 persons in the mining district; in 1826, about 1000; in 1827, 4000; and in 1828, probably 10,000. In 1825, some alterations were made in the terms of working the mines, which enabled every pair of miners, or every two hands, to occupy a portion of ground without giving bond and security; and secured to them all the benefit of any discoveries they might make. These new terms, copied from the Missouri mines, at once enabled the industrious and enterprising, at the risk only of their time and a few incidental expenses, to examine whether or no damage fortune had anything here in store for them. The emigration funds, which had been brought upon wheels to Illinois and Missouri the few years previous, having, almost unobserved, taken wings and returned to the Atlantic cities; and produce at a low ebb; was a great incentive for their citizens to partake in any advantages which the mines might offer; and to which circumstances may, indeed, be attributable, in a great measure, their present prosperity.

The terms upon which the Government at this time permits the mines to be worked, are briefly these: Every two persons, or for every two hands, a lot of two hundred yards square is allowed; all the mineral raised must be sold to a licensed smelter, who gives bond, in \$10,000, to pay the Government one-tenth of all the lead he may make. Lessee for bonds of \$5,000, conditioned until to those of a smelter. Smelters are allowed sufficient timber to carry on their works; but lessees can only use what timber there may be on their half sections. If there is none, they sell their mineral to a licensed smelter. The Superintendent has drawn up a set of rules or regulations for governing the mines, which he alters or repeals at pleasure; and compels all who mine to subscribe their names thereto, acknowledging themselves bound by them; the object of which is to be the prevention of disputes between individuals, and to secure the Government against waste and fraud. Some of these rules perhaps are good—none, perhaps, could be better, there are a few however, if left out, might produce a more willing compliance with others. For the power to make laws always implies a power to enforce them. Where the latter is lacking, an exercise of the former shows a weakness in the law maker.

The first permanent settlement was at Galena, being the most central point of navigation. In 1825, the miners had not advanced more than 12 miles; in 1826, 16 or 18 miles; in 1827, 50 miles; and in 1828, they extended 70 or 80 miles, reaching in a north direction as far as the Quicoussin; on which river, two towns are now building, with a view to bring supplies for that quarter up that river next season, instead of hauling across the country from Galena, and from Cassville on the Mississippi, 40 miles below Prairie du Chien.

The improvements made here are on the temporary plan, except in Galena and some of the smelting establishments, where the buildings approach towards elegance and comfort. The people being all tenants at will, the Government having in no instance parted with the soil. And the Superintendent, not perhaps having the power to do any act which might hereafter lead to an exercise of clemency on the part of Congress towards the people who have developed the country, has only given permits to occupy, to those who make improvements either in the towns or country, to be surrendered to the Government at 30 days notice—and compels all who obtain these permits to subscribe to those conditions before he will grant them. Nor are the citizens of Galena permitted to get timber for building or for fuel nearer than the Islands on the Mississippi, (distant from 8 to 20 miles by water,) which islands, I apprehend, belong to the Sac and Fox Indians. Under all these circumstances, better or more substantial improvements could hardly have been expected.

A large portion of the miners live in huts of the most temporary kind. The scarcity of timber is supplied with sods or turf, and a great many huts are built, chimneys and all, of that article, except a few poles to lay the grass and sod on to form the roof. Some are dug into the hill sides and covered in the same manner. Yet most are made in the cabin fashion, and all seem to be built with an eye singly to the sheltering from wet and cold.

Perhaps a dozen small fields would include all the farming of the country. So far, only corn and oats have been cultivated in the grain way; yet all who are stationary, and find sufficient inducement from the discoveries of mineral or otherwise, to remain near the same place for a season, cultivate gardens or truck patches, in which are produced considerable quantities of potatoes, cabbage, &c. but not more than one twentieth as much as is necessary for the consumption of the whole inhabitants. For the more substantial articles of provisions the people are entirely dependent for supplies from abroad; which are brought up the Mississippi in boats, except a few beef cattle and hogs, which are driven from Illinois and Missouri.

There being few females here compared to the number of males, cooking is mostly performed by the miners themselves, and as they have to eat it, find little fault with the style in which the victuals are served up. If, however, less of their salt meat was fried, and more of it boiled, it might be more conducive to health.

Many find it most convenient to come here in the spring, mine through the summer, and go below in the fall; and hence the general appellation of *Sucker*, given to all such. The Illinois were the first who received this appellation, which produced a corresponding appellation for the citizens of many other States; but none so appropriate as that of *Eels*, given to the emigrants from "the land of steady habits," who come at any rate to father all the *slippery* tricks of the whole nation. These nicknames are bestowed without any desire of producing unfriendly feelings, or engendering sectional prejudices; but operates as a complete satire upon all such notions, remove all restraint and sweeten social intercourse. Indeed, so completely are the

people of these mines divested of sectional or national prejudices, and identified in friendship, that you may often see the natives of States and Kingdoms the most distant, all united as partners in search of mineral. I am enabled to produce an instance which will show what a *salutary* mixture we are composed of. A lead (load) in my neighborhood, is owned and worked by five individuals. One is a native of Germany, one of England, one of Ireland, one of France, and the other of Portugal. Their religions are as different as their countries. One is a Lutheran, one a Protestant, one a Catholic, one a Methodist, and the other a Jew. All are Mechanics, and not two of the same trade; two are Free Masons, and to crown all, two opposed each other on the Field of Waterloo. But this only proves what is known already, that distinctions do not live in the pure air of Liberty, but sleep in the dark fogs of Europe.

I might produce many other instances of similar partnerships by citizens of different States; nor indeed do I now remember an instance to support that axiom which says "no two of a trade can agree;" but, on the contrary, scores might be had to prove that rule does not hold good here.

The prospect of amassing a fortune in a short time at a little risk and trouble, has drawn here, people of almost all professions, kindreds and tongues. From the ermined judge, to the least limb of the law. The sons of Euclapius, from the most eminent M. D. to the lowest of the healing art. The Clergy of various denominations; and the Military from Major Generals down to the lowest fighting grade. But all these distinctions are exchanged for the pick and shovel, which none are ashamed of, nor feel proud to use. And strange as it may seem to those at a distance, among such a heterogeneous mass, yet such is the fact, that taking the mines as a community, a more friendly, liberal, benevolent, intelligent and patriotic collection of people can not be found in any country.

WEN-NO-SHICK.

Pe-ka-to-lak, Oct. 25, 1828.
P. S. A friend at Prairie du Chien kindly admonishes me of an error I heretofore inadvertently made. In speaking of the local causes of the fever, I should have confined them to the Mississippi and other streams only so far as backed up by that fever.

The natives boast of the health of the Quicoussin, and say "fever does not live in the white sands of Quicoussin" above the back water of the Mississippi.

Upon making a calculation, I am now satisfied that not more than one-tenth of this tract is covered with timber.

"Lead," Iode, is. The leading vein in a mine."

(Walker's Dic.)

The word "lead" is universally substituted for the word "load" both here and at the mines in Missouri, that it would probably be next to an impossibility to alter the use of it.

STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Delegates appointed by the American Republicans in the several counties of this State, convened at Dover on Tuesday the fourth day of August, A. D. 1829, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported as a candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing General Election, Benjamin Potter, Esq. was chosen President, and Evan Thomas, Esq. Vice President; and John J. Milligan was appointed Secretary and Caleb S. Layton Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats.

From New Castle County.—John Wales, P. B. Porter, Alex. S. Read, John J. Milligan, M. Bradford, John Siddall, Jacob Whitehead, Evan Thomas, Thomas Stockton, Hugh Gemmill, John Exton, Thomas Clark, Henry Cazier, Richard Mansfield, Joshua Clayton, Joseph B. Sims, Henry Walker.

From Kent County.—Francis Hoyer, P. Spruance, J. S. Hodson, Simon Spearman, Alex. Peterson, Abel Jones, Jacob M. Hill, Samuel Price, John Francis, Abm. Moor, John Homestead, C. P. Comegys, Sasagatha Laws, Daniel Cogswill, William Laws, Nathan Slaughter, Dr. Wm. W. Morris, Thos. Wainwright, Samuel Virden, Peter Meridith, Geo. T. Fisher, Geo. W. Jenkins, David Onions, Spencer Williams, Beniah Tharp, Benj. Potter, Clifford Shanahan, James Dennis, Joseph G. Oliver.

From Sussex County.—Elijah Hudson, Robert A. Houston, David Willburt, Peter S. Parker, Caleb S. Layton, Warren Jefferson, Gilley G. Short, Isaac Willen, John Tennant, Turpin Wright, Levin Vaughan, Eli Hastings, William Fooks, Jonathan Bailey, William Dunning, Derick Bernard, Joshua Morris, Joshua Burton, Peter Parker, Robert Hunter, John Richards, jr. Joseph Houston, Joshua Lamden, Dr. John White, Shepherd P. Houston.

On motion of John Wales, Esq. the Convention then proceeded to the nomination, by ballot, of a suitable candidate for the office of Governor; and

DAVID HAZZARD, ESQ.

Was declared to be duly nominated. Whereupon, on motion unanimously resolved, that DAVID HAZZARD, Esq. be, and he is hereby respectfully recommended to the undivided support of the American Republicans of this State at the ensuing General Election, as a gentleman in every respect worthy their confidence, and qualified to discharge the arduous and important duties of Governor.

On motion resolved, that a committee of three persons from each county be appointed to prepare and report to this convention an Address to the citizens of this State, suited to the present occasion.

Messrs. John Wales, John J. Milligan and John Siddall, from Newcastle, Cornelius P. Comegys, Charles Martin and Presley Spruance from Kent, Dr. John White, John Tennant and Caleb S. Layton from Sussex Counties, were appointed upon that committee, who retired for the space of thirty minutes, returned and reported the following—which on motion of John J. Milligan, Esq. was unanimously adopted, and six hundred copies ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution.

TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLICANS OF DELAWARE.

The views we shall exhibit in the observations we are about to submit, appear to us to be demanded by the position in which recent events have placed the friends of the late administration in this State, and by the extraordinary character of these events. But a short time since we were engaged, with ardor and sincerity, in the support of an administration, than which we believed, none that preceded it, had been more deserving of the confidence and support of an enlightened and virtuous people. Independently of the integrity and wisdom which characterized that administration, and of the prosperity which attended its course, we believed that there were deep and important principles involved, growing out of the avowed doctrines, the violent and unprecedented conduct of the opposition, and the habits and qualifications of the candidate under whose banner they contended. We shall content ourselves with this brief allusion to the character of that contest, and the additional remark,

that time, which has enabled us calmly to review all the events that marked its progress, has also confirmed our convictions of the justice of the cause for which we contended, and left us nothing to regret, but the reflection that the success of our efforts did not correspond with the purity of our intentions.

That contest pits the people of the United States, in the exercise of their undoubted right, have decided adversely to our wishes; and to what, we conscientiously believed their own interest and the permanent welfare of their country demanded. In such circumstances, although the people of Delaware had testified by their suffrages, their disapprobation of the successful candidate, the profound sense we entertain of our duty to the will of the nation constitutionally expressed, dictated a respectful acquiescence in the decision thus made, and a disposition to yield to the administration of General Jackson, a fair and manly support. We had seen in the conduct of the opposition to the last administration, a course diametrically the reverse of this; an opposition unrelenting, bitter, armed at all points for offensive operations; before that administration had commenced its career or advanced a single step either for good or evil: an opposition contemplating by anticipation, and openly proclaiming as the object of its first and latest aim, that the administration should be put down, "right or wrong." We have witnessed this spectacle, and have avowed our indignation at the disorganizing and factious spirit it betrayed, too recently and sinetely, if there were no other motive operating, to admit, for one moment, the idea of resorting to it as a precedent for our own conduct. We had fought the battle fairly and manfully—and when it went against us, as *American Republicans*, as men who prized their country and its institutions above all party considerations, the determination was avowed, to give to the administration of General Jackson a fair trial—to judge it by its fruits—to support where we might—to condemn where we must. A similar tone and feeling were manifested throughout the Union by that portion of our countrymen who had unsuccessfully opposed the election of the present Chief Magistrate:—it was felt, that there had been enough of strife, and we venture to aver, that on no former occasion, was there a fairer opportunity or an easier task presented to any man, who had gained the summit of his ambition, and grasped the insignia of power, of soothing the asperity of party, and conquering the hearts of his opponents, than was offered to General Jackson, after the protracted and embittered contest which terminated in his election.

Five months have passed since General Jackson's inauguration, and the events of that period have, already given a tone and character to his administration, which, in our judgment, justify the most unfavorable surmises. A brief and general retrospect of these events will acquit us of any design precipitately to eliminate or unfairly to prejudice the party in power. A decree of vengeance, emanating from a source, which no man, who respected the character of his country, would have deemed worthy to influence the mind or reflect the sentiments of a President of the United States, had gone forth, proclaiming the determination of General Jackson to exercise the power conferred upon him as a sacred trust for the benefit of all, by "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," and the unworthy and vindictive purpose has been fulfilled to the very letter. Under this comprehensive anathema was included every man, who, in this free Republic, and in the exercise of the dearest and most sacred right of freemen, had voted against the idol of the day. It is alleged, that within the two first months of his administration, more removals have been made by General Jackson, without any charge or suspicion of official misconduct, than had occurred within the forty years preceding, or since the adoption of the federal constitution. In this general sweep, neither age, long and faithful service, or revolutionary merit has availed—all have been disregarded under the operation of a system, which treats the offices of a free country as the legitimate spoils of a victorious party in a civil contest, to be distributed like the plunder of a camp, among the followers of the conqueror. It is true, the pretence of "reform" has been set up to justify this extraordinary practice—but the idea of reform becomes, in this case, ridiculous, and is in fact, rendered a by-word of contempt and absurdity, by a comparison of the characters of those who are "reformed" out of office, with those who have succeeded them, and by the fact, so honorable to the fidelity and capacity of our public agents in times past, that, of the hundreds who have been driven from office, but two or three cases of official delinquency have been detected, after the most searching and vindictive scrutiny. As, if indeed, it were intended to signalize the utter contempt now entertained for every principle which crosses the path of party vengeance, the places from which faithful and meritorious officers have been removed, have, in many and most important cases, been bestowed on men of the most questionable characters, in still more, on men destitute of ordinary qualifications, and in all, it is obvious, that the great and overruling consideration was the single one of personal devotion to General Jackson. This vindictive system then resolves itself into the wholesale and abominable principle, originally proclaimed at Washington by the official organ of the new administration, of rewards and punishments—the reward of men whose servility and devotion to General Jackson have been displayed in broad relief, and the punishment of those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right, voted for his opponent. In a word, it exhibits for the first time, in this free Republic, that, which in all times has been deemed the most odious feature of tyranny—the proscription of men for opinion's sake.

The manner in which a great majority of these appointments has been made is in fearful accordance with the anticipations of those, who dreaded the election of General Jackson from a knowledge of his temper, and the habits of his previous life; his insubordination to civil rule and to the constitution. That instrument places the all important power of appointment jointly in the hands of the President and Senate, with the obviously necessary provision, that when a vacancy occurs during the recess of the Senate, the President shall, of his own authority, fill the vacancy until the next meeting of that body. The vacancies here alluded to, could in the nature of things, mean only such, as should occur from death, resignation, or the removal of delinquents. It certainly never intended, that the President should create such vacancies by the wanton, unnecessary and indiscriminate removal of faithful and meritorious officers, for the mere purpose of filling them with creatures of his own. We are warranted in taking this view of the subject, by the uniform practice of the government prior to General Jackson's inauguration, and by the positions of the most eminent commentators on the constitution; by whom such an abuse of executive power is declared to be an offence impeachable before the senate. What has been the conduct of General Jackson? The senate was in session two weeks after his inauguration, according to previous usage, allowing him full time to make all nominations necessary for the organization of his cabinet, or which the public service might require. A great number of nominations were made, and confirmed by the senate; and on the 17th of March, in reply to an inquiry from that body, President Jackson informed them that he had no further nominations to make. The senate then adjourned—but scarcely had they vacated their seats and turned their backs upon the capitol, before a long list of important appointments was announced in the official paper at Washington; which have been continued, with little intermission, to the present time. The indignity offered to the character and authority of the senate becomes more striking, from the fact, that several of the officers thus removed, had been appointed and their appointments passed upon and confirmed by this body, but a few weeks before. A great proportion of the appointments was such as required their sanction—the incumbents were removed without a pretence of delinquency or demerit, and their successors, now occupy their places and enjoy their emoluments by the mere fiat of the executive.

Never was a candidate and his friends more lavish of promises of future good, and professions of immaculate purity, than General Jackson and his followers during the pendency of the late contest. *Reform, retrenchment, and economy* were the least among the blessings the people were to derive from their success. The purity of the press, the freedom of election, were to be resuscitated from the degradation to which a "corrupt coalition" had reduced them. There was nothing original in this; it is true, nothing which might not be found in the vocabulary of every demagogue, whose object was power, and whose means were deception—but these promises were urged and insisted on as emphatically, as if they were now made for the first time, and swallowed eagerly, as if they had never been violated. General Jackson, too, in a formal communication to the legislature of Tennessee, had denounced the practice of appointing members of Congress to office, as pregnant with the most pernicious consequences to the Republic, and declared that when the occasion should occur, it would become him to act upon the maxim he had recommended to others. In a letter to Mr. Monroe, upon the accession of that gentleman to the Presidency in 1817, he declared, that "true Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party favoritism," and strenuously urged him "to extend the MONARCHY OF THE PEOPLE" by making his appointments from the whole body of the people, without reference to party feelings or distinctions. How have these pledges been redeemed? We appeal to you, fellow citizens, to say, whether in the long and varied annals of human inconsistency, or of political duplicity, there are to be found more glaring examples of practice opposed to theory, than have been exhibited in the conduct of this administration, as contrasted with the high sounding and never ending professions and promises which preceded it? What is this reform so ostentatiously promised and so long talked of? Is it not a mere burlesque to dignify that operation with the name of reform, which consists in removing meritorious and capable officers to thrust into their places, brawling and violent political partisans; to discard General Harrison for Thomas P. Moore—to exalt to places of trust and emolument, a host of men, notorious only as time serving politicians, supple ingratulators, and for the very qualities which, in any but the present factious times, would have doomed them to merited obscurity and neglect? Where, too, is the economy of which this was to be the golden age? Is it necessary to point your attention to that most wanton, unjustifiable and unprecedented policy of this administration, which has dictated the recall of almost every minister we had abroad, for the purpose of paying the price of General Jackson's election—to the immense sums of money which will necessarily be squandered in the payment of additional outlays and salaries, and in the costly equipments of national vessels which are destined to the special service of conveying them abroad? The purity of the press, too—we all remember how the late Secretary of State was assailed, because, in the mere exercise of a duty enjoined by law and of a discretion vested in him by law, he authorized some half dozen printers to publish the laws for the public information, at a compensation too miserable to be named—the welkin then rung with the cry of corruption, and the agency of Congress was invoked to shield the country and the press from the peril which impended; how then has the purity of the press been asserted and fortified under this reign of exclusive party and patriotism? By the appointment of about 30 printers of newspapers to office, a great portion of them officers of great emolument—thus by an open and shameless traffic, which has no example in our history, or in any other with which we are acquainted, binding the consciences of the conductors of public journals in the trammels of official dependency, and perverting them and their presses into the ready and venal tools of the administration which pays them for their support. When General Jackson became the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, he found himself, precisely in that situation, which enabled him, in his own language, "to act upon the maxim he had recommended to others"—in which it was unquestionably his duty, if truth and sincerity be not empty names, to realize all that he had solemnly promised to the legislature of Tennessee, and all that he had so earnestly recommended to President Monroe. The principles avowed in these communications are right in themselves—but the obligation of General Jackson to observe them was doubly enhanced by the convictions of his own mind in their favor, which he had gratuitously and solemnly put upon record. How well he has adhered to them let facts declare.

Twelve members of congress appointed to offices of every grade, attest his fidelity to the principles of the Tennessee letter; and the proscription of nearly one half the nation for opinion's sake, his determination to exterminate the Monster, Party Spirit!

We dwell not upon minor points—enough has been stated we apprehend, to demonstrate, that the condition of our country has not been improved by the change which has recently been effected in the administration of its government; enough has been shown to awaken the anxiety and call for the vigilant observation of a people, who prize the freedom and purity of their institutions above the ephemeral triumphs or the venal gratifications of party. We proclaim no formal or indiscriminate opposition to the measures of General Jackson's administration—his future acts will be tried by their own merits, approving or condemning, fairly and fearlessly, as the case may require. But, in the exercise of the right of suffrage, in the selection of men to represent us either in the general government or in the management of our State affairs, it is our duty and it should be our object to obtain men of independent principles; friendly to the agricultural and manufacturing policy which we espouse; men who stand uncommitted to the party in power; men of firm and stable mould; able and disposed promptly to denounce and firmly to resist a perseverance in that unconstitutional and intolerant career, which it has been our duty briefly to expose. The times require such men, and they require above all a constant and jealous vigilance on the part of the people. General Jackson is in power, but there are limits to his authority—the states have their power also, which, without faction or violence, but through the effective agency of the elective franchise, may stay the hand of proscription, proclaiming—thus far shalt thou go, but no farther.

One characteristic of the late contest was the dissolution of ancient party combinations—in the overwhelming interest it excited, the name of federalist and demagogue, under which the American people had been marshalled in political array, since the era of the constitution, were thrown aside. In

this state, the violence of General Jackson's friends, which could tolerate no principle but devotion to their leader, nor any name but his, as the gathering cry of party, early displayed itself by trampling upon the usages of both parties; and they were the first, formally and authoritatively, to proclaim that these distinctions no longer existed, but were to be offered up as a pledge of union and concert on the altar of Jacksonism. The friends of the then existing administration, were not to be kept assunder by names, when congenial views and principles invited them to coalesce. They united, and have triumphed once and again—and their union, cemented by time and uninterrupted harmony, still continues firm, and steadfast; under a name which indicates their attachment to their country and its republican institutions, independently of any man or men. As American Republicans, they wear no man's badge or livery; they will not degrade themselves or their cause, by a servile adoption of the name, or a servile devotion to the person of any political chief. They could not join—their knees are too stubborn to bend—with the followers of General Jackson, in that scene of homage and adulation which is now for the first time exhibited on the free soil of this Republic, in a tone and spirit which would render it a fit offering at the foot of a throne.

The friends of Gen. Jackson, borrowing an idea from Washington, have raised the cry of reform in Delaware. It seems that after a lapse of nearly forty years, it has been suddenly discovered, that our judicial system needs the helping hand of modern reform. A concerted attack upon this branch of the government, is made at their party meetings throughout the State, which is industriously supported by the artillery of the press. We have no hesitation in expressing the belief, that this sudden flash of burning zeal for the reform of the Judiciary, is the result of political calculation, in which the public good or the improvement of the Judiciary was the last consideration. This belief is warranted, as well by the bitter personal attacks made upon the Judges, as by the notorious fact, that the administration of justice has not for thirty years, been more exemplary, or given more general satisfaction to the people, than at this identical period of time. It is not our purpose to contend, that the Judicial system of this State is not susceptible of amendment; but it should be a subject for grave and cool deliberation, and not made a topic of party excitement, or the means of promoting the views of designing and clamorous politicians. Repeated attempts have been made in times past, to effect this very amendment, by the agency of the legislature, and these attempts have as repeatedly failed. The Constitution has pointed out another mode of proceeding, simple, direct, and effectual. It is by an appeal to the people themselves in their sovereign and original character. The following provision upon this subject, was made with great wisdom and foresight:—

"No Convention shall be called but by the authority of the people, and an unexceptionable mode of making their sense known, shall be for them at a general election of representatives, to vote also by ballot for or against a Convention, as they shall severally choose to do. If then the people of Delaware deem, that the constitution requires amendment in any of its parts, they have only to express their will at the ensuing general election, and a convention must be called.—We prefer this to the only other mode presented by the constitution—the interposition of the Legislature: because it goes directly to the object; because it makes the people themselves the actors, and because, in short, we believe that it is the only mode by which the object can be certainly effected. We submit this question, then, to the people—who may at once, taking it into their own hands, decide by their votes, at the general election in October, whether they are in favor of a convention or not.

We conclude these remarks by earnestly requesting your attention to the object which has called us together. By a unanimous resolve of this Convention, DAVID HAZZARD, Esquire, of Sussex County, has been recommended to the zealous and undivided support of the American Republicans of Delaware, as a candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing election. As a man long and advantageously known to the citizens of this State, and as the firm and consistent supporter of the principles for which we contend and which we so highly prize, we cannot indulge a doubt, that his nomination will receive your warmest approbation, and insure a signal triumph to our cause.

On motion resolved, that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President and V. President, and published in each of the American Republican papers of this State.

The committee, on motion, adjourned without delay.

BENJAMIN POTTER, President.
EVAN THOMAS, V. President.

Attest.
Jno. J. MILLIGAN, Sec'y.
CALEB S. LAYTON, Ass't. Sec'y.
Dover, Del. August 4, 1829.

Extract of a letter dated near Buenos Ayres June 9. I am sorry to say that the cruel political agony of which you were a feeling witness when here, is still continued, and much augmented in its distressing effects by the near approach of the country party and the various inconveniences of the winter. Affairs have arrived to that extremity, that it is supposed to be impossible that peace can be much longer delayed, and indeed I have reason to believe, that the basis of what are already settled—the first articles of which, are said to be a change of Government, and General Thomas Guiso has so well played his part in these difficult circumstances, as to have acquired considerable influence with both parties. It is supposed that he will be the next Governor, under whose auspices the pacification will be effected. The Commissioners by whom the treaty is to be made are already indicated by public opinion—all these things will be more clearly ascertained to-morrow, but I fear too late to be communicated by this vessel. The dreadful state to which the country is reduced, by the total destruction of all Agriculture, will offer an immense field to our flour trade, provided the re-establishment of order should present a corresponding security.

We learn from the Galaxy, that an unfortunate occurrence took place at Natchez on Sunday the 28th ult. Capt. McGregor was engaged three or four times by a sailor belonging to a boat under his command. He is said, however, to be in his way of recovery.

Colored People in Ohio.—The Supreme Court at their late sitting in this county, decided, that the law of this State, regulating the settlement of colored people among us, is constitutional. In consequence of that decision, the trustees of this Township have notified them, that they must leave in thirty days, or the law, which requires that they shall individually give bonds to the amount of \$500, will be put in force against them. They, in their turn, have assembled to the amount of two thousand, as they have represented, and chosen their delegates to make arrangements for their final removal, and ask for three months to effect that object. We think their request reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. We consider this class of people as a serious evil among us, but this evil has been brought upon us by the whites, with great injustice to them; the only remedy, afforded us, to colonize them in their mother country. Now is the time for colonization societies "to be up and doing."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DELAWARE ADVERTISER

"Principles, not Men!"—MORRIS.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1829.

We are under the necessity of calling the attention of such of our subscribers as are in arrears, to the amount due upon their subscriptions to the Advertiser.

We have no doubt that many have been waiting for an opportunity to hand over their dues to us; but as we have no expectation of being able to call on them in person, we hope they will either forward their subscriptions by mail, or hand them over to the following gentlemen, who are authorized to give receipts for the same. We trust that our friends will not neglect us.

At Dover, Mr. A. B. Scher, Mr. Daniel Corbit, Mr. Hiram Jenkins, Mr. J. N. Gildersleeve, C. H. Rodney, Esq., Mr. A. Haines, C. S. Layton, Esq., W. D. Waples, Esq., Mr. Joshua Clayton, Mr. Levi Cooch, Mr. George Platt, Evan H. Thomas Esq.

The Steamboat New Jersey, intended to ply between this Borough and the Jersey Shore, as a ferry boat, arrived here last evening from Philadelphia. This morning she started on an excursion to Salem, having on board a large number of Friends, who have gone to attend Quarterly meeting at that place.

We understand that to-morrow the New Jersey will commence her regular trips. She will touch at the company's wharf on the Jersey shore (at Pogue's landing,) and at Craven's wharf, nearly opposite New Castle, landing and receiving passengers and freight.

Late accounts from Washington state that General Jackson has been seriously ill. On Wednesday night, of last week, the Physicians were in attendance almost the whole night.

Mrs. A. M. Prudhomme, who, it is said, has so faithfully combated the doctrines of Miss Frances Wright in support of the truth, was lecturing last week in Albany N. York.

Mrs. Prudhomme is spoken of by the New York papers as a close reasoner and an eloquent speaker, and has been instrumental in doing much good. She has for several years been engaged in the first families in the city of New York, as "finishing teacher of music and singing."

The Jackson Conference met at Dover on Thursday last, and nominated Mr. ALLAN THOMSON of Wilmington, a gentleman of amiable character, as their candidate for the office of Governor.

Mr. Hazzard and Mr. Thomson the opposing candidates are alike esteemed for their private worth. In a moral point of view they are equal, but politically considered, Mr. Hazzard certainly claims the advantage.

Mr. Thomson is the candidate of the "Jackson" party. They profess to be the supporters and followers of a man, a partizan, whose political views as expressed in his own writings, are inimical to the prosperity of our country.

Mr. Hazzard is the candidate of the "American Republican" party. They are led by no man, but by the principles which secured to our forefathers our present institutions. Their principles, as expressed, are purely "republican," and their object, the support of a system of Government termed "American," which will benefit the poor as well as the rich, by promoting Internal Improvement and protecting Domestic Industry.

The Post Master General, in the plenitude of power and determination to gratify and compensate, by the gift of office, every worshiper of the Hickory god, has been extending the work of reform in its modern sense, to the utmost recesses of our State. We believe that every man who opposed the election of Andrew Jackson, the great benefactor of Mr. Barry, and who held an office in the gift of the Postmaster General in this State, has been removed, and some political friend put into his place. In Kent County the Postmasters at Smyrna and Frederica have been removed, and their places given to others. In Sussex, the Postmasters at Milton, Leves, Millboro' Dagoborough, Bridgeville, Concord, Laurel and Sanford, have likewise been removed, and their places given to the political friends of the present administration. No charges have been preferred, that we have heard of, against any of the above gentlemen, of malconduct in office; but on the contrary it is well known that they performed their duty to the full satisfaction of every one. The only offence of which they have been guilty, is, that they preferred a civil to a military ruler—they preferred Mr. Adams to General Jackson, and dared to go to the polls and vote accordingly.

All the Postmasters in this State, who were known to be friendly to the election of General Jackson, have been retained—not one has been

removed, that we have heard of, however incompetent he may be, or however negligent in the line of his duty.

We have seen an active, vigilant Adams Postmaster dismissed on account of his politics, and an indolent, negligent Jackson Postmaster, on account of his politics, retained!

We will ask any candid man if this is a proper course to pursue. Are the Postmasters the servants of the country or the servants of the Post Master General. Is the interest of the country to be consulted in these appointments, or the interest of the Post Master General or General Jackson. The fact, is the good of the country is made a secondary consideration. All such changes have been made for party purposes. Two objects the Administration have in view. One is, to punish their enemies and reward their friends; and the other, to secure in their own hands these avenues of communication, and convert them into so many engines, for the promotion of their political views.

HORRID TRANSACTION.—We learn, by letter, that a fatal transaction took place in Hancock county, on Sunday, the 19th instant. The following are the particulars as detailed in the letter, and as we received them from a gentleman of this county, who passed the neighborhood of the occurrence, since the act was committed.

A difficulty had arisen on Saturday between a man by the name of Robert Hogg, living on the banks of the Ohio river, and a Mr. Lowry McCully, who lately resided in Grayson county. The parties separated on Saturday in anger, but no violence passed between them. On Sunday night following, McCully collected a gang of select friends, for the purpose of satisfying his vengeance upon his enemy. The first act of desperation committed by them, was killing the trusty dog who warned his master of their approach. They next shot through the window into the house, then attacked the door, through which they fired 15 or 20 musket shot. By this time it appears, Hogg thought them really in earnest, and determined to stop their unwholesome career. Accordingly he levelled his rifle and fired at one of the besiegers, which proved to be McCully himself. The shot took effect, and passed immediately through the centre of his body, which caused instant death.

The affair then terminated. The besieged escaped uninjured, and the assailants retreated with the loss of a companion in wickedness; promising themselves, no doubt, never to engage in an affair of the kind for the future. It is truly lamentable that reason and deliberate reflection, had not been permitted to exercise their influence, before the commission of this unlawful outrage. Let this be another to the almost numberless warnings, of the impropriety of perpetrating, and the just decrees of Providence in punishing, such rash and inconsiderate crimes.

Mr. Hogg delivered himself up to the proper authority and pleaded self-defence; was tried by an examining Court, and honorably acquitted.

Kentucky Statesman.

A Sensible Man.—A man in Rochester who has suffered from duns, makes the following proposition: that in order to save time and unnecessary trouble, he will stand one hour each day for one week at a certain corner of the town, where all who feel anxious to harass his quiet by asking impertinent questions, may have the opportunity of hearing, always providing, that the remainder of each day shall not be disturbed by applications of any kind. The plan is excellent.

Irish Consolation.—A day or two ago a poor fellow whose person is supported by two wooden props which act as proxies for a pair of legs left on the field of glory, was met by a son of St. Patrick who thus addressed him—"My dear fellow, I congratulate you upon your having two wooden legs." Why so said the veteran. "Because you know you can never take cold in the feet!"

A paragraph under the date of Kildrush, Ireland, June 13, states that Mr. O'Connell coming from Kilgory to that place was met by throngs of people, the children of schools, &c. and on reaching the main street he found it so crowded that it was difficult to proceed. It was estimated that there were assembled together, when he commenced speaking, between 80,000 and 100,000 people. It is said that Lord James O'Brien will certainly oppose Mr. O'Connell.

The Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel of Friday relates the following extraordinary story:—

Specie.—A Mr. Hand died a short time since at a great age, in Stephentown, in this county. He possessed a good farm, had always been known as a careful, saving man, and was supposed to have left at his death a snug little estate. He left a Will however, and upon opening that, it was discovered that his farm was but a small item of his property. In the house in which he had dwelt for a great many years, there was one room which he had never permitted any body to enter, but himself; it was on the ground floor, and in his will he gave directions to go into that room, open a trap door, and thereunder, in small tubs and kegs, and other vessels, would be found a treasure of specie.—The investigation being made, the money was indeed, found, to the amount of \$40,000, in dollars, half dollars quarters, crowns, &c.

There was another clause in the Will which stated that in one of those vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still larger deposit had been made; but alas! the treacherous ink had disappeared, deserted its post, or rather abandoned its lines, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged. What vigils will covetousness keep till this other deposit is found—what digging, and searching there will be till this Kidd's money shall be forthcoming!

There is no room to doubt the truth of the story, as we are told by several of our citizens, some of whom are personally cognizant of the fact.

Bolivar.—Letters from Bogota state confidently BOLIVAR has consented to be crowned, and that negotiations are going on with the French government for setting the succession on a Bourbon Prince. The Crown of Bolivar, it is said, is now preparing in Europe, and as the recent visit of the Duke of Orleans and his son, the Prince de Chartres, to England, is said to have for its object an introduction to Donna Maria de Gloria, it is supposed the Prince will become the Emperor of the Brazils. Bolivar, having in view the conquest of Peru, it will suit

his views to shave his Empire bounded by the Brazils, and to see the two Crowns settled on his successor.

The Spanish Government have loaned money to the shop keepers at Havana, to enable them to resume their business.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the New York Mercantile of Thursday.

Spanish Expedition.—The sloop Missouri, at this port, 15 days from New Iberia, reports, that when two days out, she spoke the ship Bingham, from Mexico for New Orleans. The Bingham was one of the transports employed to convey troops in the expedition from Havana against Mexico, and it would seem from the circumstance of her being on the way to New Orleans, that the troops had been landed; and that there was no further need of the services of the transports.

P. S. By the Drome, arrived last evening which left Havana on the 25th ult we learn that another expedition, consisting of one 74, two frigates, several gun brigs and a number of transports, with 4000 troops, was fitted out to be joined by other vessels from Trinidad, and Porto Rico, to reinforce this expedition which sailed on the 6th for Mexico. A rumor was received that the latter had effected a landing, and taken possession of the city of Vera Cruz.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Indian River Hundred, Sussex County, Del., August 5th, 1829.

Melancholy Occurrence.—On yesterday, about 11 o'clock A. M., as a young man about 18 years of age, by the name of Nathan Palmer, was driving a team of two yoke of oxen, and a cart, he was killed by lightning, together with both yoke of oxen. A remarkable instance of providential preservation here presented itself. A brother of the said Nathan of about 12 years of age was walking by the side of the hindmost oxen, when the lightning killed them, and one of the oxen fell against him and knocked him down, but he received not the slightest injury from the electric fluid.

PUZZLE.

W E A N A n f f R O T e e r O i t a t s h r E M W e f o r g a t o u d J c i r d B A r h E r d R e s m C u U r l U e R y R o l f i E n o i n B e n g d T h e o m a R o n N b u n B P M e n d l D e i G a n N a n e g k i a T a g s r i n t l H i t o m O i b t s n o b u l E a j a p e l A e o a p i m e a a m O l H c a p N u a E a i r U e 8 e r k S x E r e L e j f i e n k l i n n W i S m a t e 2 i n g e d i U t r e r i n a c h i l l w M i n n l b R n s t e d G e n e r e u n i h o t L e n t a e a d n L a e s i o l t l i r d o B e a t d t l c s t e R l k r o T a M u h y s i v B t e E m p 1297

A solution to the above puzzle is requested.

Thin Legs.—M. de Talleyrand being at court one day when the corps diplomatique went to pay their respects to the King, he was observed to gaze very earnestly at one of personages admitted to the *salon bleu*, and who was remarkable for his exceedingly thin legs. On being asked what engaged his attention, M. de Talleyrand replied, "I am puzzled to discover whether the Bail de F—— wears three swords or has got three legs."

The Stage.—No more than seven boxes to be taken. In Concord the stage drivers refuse to take more than seven ladies' handboxes.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, August 5th, by the Rev. Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Benjamin Pottinger of Wilmington, to Miss Jane Clark of Lancaster, Pa.

At New Castle, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Washington City, to Mrs. Jane J. Whildin, daughter of Thomas Janvier, Esq. of the former place.

In Buffalo, Colonel G. BROWN, to Miss SALLY LAW.

Connecticut, that land of blue laws, May all be hunted up and down, I guess you'll find but very few *Laws* That turn as they do here— to Brown.

Prices of Country Produce.

BRANDYVINE MILLS, AUG. 13, 1829.

Superfine Flour, per barrel old.	\$5 00
Do. do. New	5 35
Do. Middlings	5 20
Corn Meal per bbl.	11 25
Do. do. per bbl.	12 25
Wheat, white, per bushel or 60 lbs.	1 03
Do. red, do	1 00
Corn, old per bushel or 57 lb.	46

New Scheme—Class No. 4.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, for 1829.

Arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two tickets or two shares is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three, and in the same proportion for any greater quantity. The drawing will take place in Baltimore, on

Wednesday, the 19th of August.

HIGHEST PRIZE, SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$6,000	is	6,000
1 do of 1,000	is	1,000
6 do of 500	is	3,000
3 do of 200	is	600
10 do of 100	is	1,000
10 do of 50	is	500
20 do of 20	is	400
100 do of 10	is	1,000
100 do of 5	is	500
5000 do of 4	is	20,000

5251 Prizes, amounting to \$34,000

Not one Blank to a Prize.

Price of Tickets:	
Tickets \$4 00	Quarters \$1 00
Halves 2 00	Eighths 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers (Odd and Even) at

COHEN'S

Office No 114, Market street Baltimore.

All Prizes payable in CASH, which can be had as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or prize tickets, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. L. COHEN JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Operatives generally, attend!!

An adjourned Meeting of the Manufacturers, Mechanics and Laboring Men generally, of Wilmington and vicinity, will be held at the Academy, on Saturday evening 15th instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock. A preamble and Constitution will be submitted.

It is hoped that a general attendance will be given by those who feel an interest in the objects of the society.

August 10, 1829.

BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS.

JAMES McNEAL,

Grateful for past favors, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and complete assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

ALSO—MISSES, BOYS & CHILDREN'S DO.

Of all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Lasting, &c. Which will be sold at the following prices for CASH, viz:

Men's fine cordovan Boots from	\$2	to \$3 00
Do. do. calf skin do.	3 50	to 5 50
Do. do. Morocco cordovan	1 50	to 1 75
Do. do. do. calf skin,	1 62	to 2 00
Do. do. Shoes & p's, cordovan,	1 25	to 1 50
Do. do. do. do. calf skin,	1 50	to 2 00
Women's lasting shoes (full trim-		
med, and of the latest fashion,	1 00	to 1 12
Do. Valencia & Denmark satin do.	75	to 1 00
Do. Leather,	75	to 1 12
Do. Morocco,	50	to 1 12
Children's do.	35	to 50

ALSO

A large assortment of Hair and Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. &c.

N. B. Liberal deductions and terms easy, to country merchants and wholesale dealers.

Wilmington, August 13, 1829. 48—tf

Trade and Commerce.

THE SUBS: RIBER, late Commercial Editor of the Chronicle, having leased the

FOUNTAIN INN,

Situate in Light-street near Baltimore-street, the most CENTRAL PUBLIC HOUSE in the City, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders in a manner with which he thinks they will be pleased, either in good eating, drinking, or lodging—and, ere long, with information—an extensive range of Stables being likewise attached, their horses will be taken care of also.

Terms.—Dinner 50 cents; Breakfast or supper 37 1/2 cents; Lodging 25 cts; or, for a day's boarding and lodging, one dollar. Families travelling, can have distinct apartments if they wish.—Horses taken at livery 24 hours for 50 cts. And, not to be altogether out of sight of trading, any editor or proprietor of a paper, any where, who will give the foregoing, three conspicuous insertions in the inner form and send one of his papers containing it to the Fountain Inn, shall have two days boarding and lodging, the first time he passes this way, provided too many do not call at a time.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

W. G. LYFORD.

Fountain Inn, Light street Baltimore.

August 4th, 1829.

N. B. The Table of the Fountain Inn will be always supplied with the substantial, varieties and dainties, not only of the Baltimore, but of the Norfolk and other neighboring markets.

TIN PLATE, And Sheet Iron Working.

JAMES A. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business at

No. 65 Market street Wilmington,

Where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line wholesale and retail; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch at the shortest notice.

July 2, 1829. 42—3mo.

Union Canal Lottery,

NINTH CLASS.

Draws in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday next the 15th of August.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	51 of	60
1 of 5000	51 of	50
1 of 2500	102 of	30
1 of 1000	102 of	20
20 of 500	1,530 of	10
40 of 100	11,475 of	5

Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25, Eighths 62 1/2.

Washington City Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

To be drawn at Washington City, on

Wednesday 19th of August, 1829.

YATES & MINYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	40 of	100
1 of 3000	51 of	50
1 of 2000	51 of	40
1 of 1830	102 of	30
5 of 1000	102 of	20
5 of 400	1530 of	8
10 of 300	11475 of	4
20 of 200		

1336 Prizes amounting to \$102,660

Whole Tickets \$4 Only!—Quarters \$1.

Delaware and S. Carolina Consol-

idated Lottery.

TWELFTH CLASS.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on SATUR-

DAY the 23d of August.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$4000	60 of	100
1 of 1430	102 of	20
2 of 1000	204 of	10
5 of 400	1530 of	4
5 of 250	11475 of	2
10 of 150		

Tickets \$2 00, Halves 1 00 Quarters 50.

Tickets and Shares in the above Schemes for sale at the Office of

ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

No. 28, Market Street Wilmington.

Most uncurrent bank notes taken at par

COMPLETE TREATISE ON HORSES.

Teaching how to judge them; to rear and manage them; how to improve their breed; to prevent or cure the maladies and accidents to which they are liable; and to derive from them the most value under all circumstances. Useful to breeders and farmers, engaged in rearing of these interesting animals, to officers of cavalry or inspectors of recruits; to keepers of livery stables, sportsmen or veterinary surgeons, to stage proprietors, travellers, farriers, horse jockeys, amateurs of the horse &c. &c.

By an officer of the French Cavalry.
[Translated from the French for the Am. Farmer.]

Advertisement.—Many commendable authors have devoted themselves to interesting researches on the horse. In latter times particularly, the veterinary art has made the most happy progress; and this important science, which concerns equally to the security of the state and to the prosperity of the empire, has employed able men, who in this respect have rendered the greatest services.

The Bourgeois, the Violets, the Laforestes, have had for successors illustrious rivals, who have cultivated with as much success as perseverance, the important branch of agricultural riches.

Luminous writings have particularly distinguished Messrs. Ghabert Plandrin and Huzard, who, in a work worthy of the age in which we live, have collected valuable documents, diffused useful information; and have produced, in a word, materials of the art of which they profess.

If we had not had any other end than to follow the steps of these illustrious men, we would have renounced the hope of gleaming in a field where they have reaped so rich a harvest; we would have believed our effort daring, and our researches superfluous; but we have thought that there have remained for our zeal a vast career which had not yet been explored and new lights to be produced in a science which had not been thoroughly considered under all its aspects.

To treat, in fact, of all that concerns the most interesting of animals, it is not sufficient to develop that which regards his health, and the art of curing him; it does not suffice to state the principle upon which studs have been established, nor even to present the detailed history of a veterinary science, and of the different progress which is due to establishments, worthy in all respects, of the favor and protection of all enlightened government.

There is a crowd of details, of which the development could alone form a complete treatise on this subject. Many of the details appertain to the veterinary art, some belong to the physical sciences—a greater number are in the province of agricultural science. It is only by the mutual help afforded by these different branches that a complete system on horses can be attained.

For the work in which we have been engaged experience has been our first guide, and this experience has been enlightened by principles universally recognized by wise agriculturists as well as physicians and veterinarians.

In availing ourselves of the purest and richest sources, in profiting by the progress which the different sciences have made in latter times we have endeavored to render familiar, learned notions, which, by their attraction, are within the reach of but few individuals, in order that our book may be useful to numbers who by their situation or taste find themselves obliged to have recourse to data which they have not opportunities of obtaining.

This is a species of manual which we offer to the public, and if we cannot flatter ourselves with having attained the object intended, we have, at least, the conviction of having traced a new and sure route which cannot be travelled with out some utility.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary Ideas.—The horse, that interesting animal, which man has subjected to his empire, merits, without doubt, the first rank among beasts, as well for his services as for his admirable faculties: the historian of nature has not hesitated to place him immediately after man, as much for the perfection of his organization as for his rare and precious qualities. This worthy and faithful companion, who participates with us in the greater part of our pains, who shares equally our labor and our glory, has unfortunately much degenerated since the rein has subjected him to our will and our caprice. It cannot be denied, that the horse of this day, is far from approaching the vigor and durability of those of old, without speaking of the wild horse more vigorous still.

If we see now the first of animals which surround us so degraded that at seven or eight years old he is often found ruined, and consequently incapable of rendering us the services which his vigorous constitution seemed to promise, it is, without doubt, that we impose on him excessive fatigue and at the same time neglect to give him that care which his constitution and well-being require—cruel and inevitable effect of the state of servitude to which we have reduced this noble animal!—bitter fruits of our cruel ingratitude!

No one is ignorant of the great number of horses generally sacrificed in military campaigns, either for want of care or the odious calculations of those who, charged with supporting them, speculate on their privations, and consequently on their destruction. There is no doubt, that the fire of the enemy is much less destructive in this respect, than the fatigues and privations of all kinds which this brave and faithful companion of man is unnecessarily made to support.

It is not less certain that the ignorance and the blind routine of the inhabitants of the country contribute much, either to make him degenerate or to deprive him of those forms, as beautiful as imposing, which appear to be his birth-right.

Let us try to bring the light of experience and principle in the midst of this class of errors and prejudices, which are to us a source of loss and privation. Let us endeavor to trace rules equally sure, and useful, and to save, by the advice of accurate practice, these interesting victims, so worthy of our care and attention.

CHAPTER II.

General Principles.—To preserve in health the animals under our dominion, to ameliorate their races by giving them more vigor and a more beautiful conformation, is the object of the science called *hygiene*.

The means which are employed to prevent the causes which may injure the health, constitute the science which is called *hygiene*.

These two important parts are found, as will be seen, so intimately connected that they can be in no manner separated.

We will employ ourselves, then in different objects which it is interesting to know, as well to preserve the horse in health as to prevent the maladies to which he may be exposed.

Avigina is divided into six parts—the first division comprehends the things which surround us, as the air; the second, those which are introduced into the body, and of which a part is assimilated with him, as nourishment—the third, comprehends those which are applied to the surface of the body, as grooming, shoeing, &c.—the fourth, those that may remain in the animal economy without becoming hurtful, and which are expelled by the beneficence of nature, as cutaneous transpiration, the urine, &c.—the fifth, those that have a general movement, as labor, sleeping and waking—in fine the sixth and the last comprehends the passions or affections of the mind, that is to say, the action of the moral on the physical, and of the physical on the moral.

Let it not be imagined that this last division is superfluous, by alleging that animals are not susceptible of moral affection—numerous examples prove the contrary; let us be permitted to cite one only:—

A horse was attacked with an ulcer which resisted all treatment; he was alone in a corner melancholy and sad. By chance a companion arrived. The pleasure which the animal experienced made in him a revolution so sensible that the ulcer changed its nature and became less inveterate. The sore was now ready to heal when the companion of the sick horse was taken away.—The effect which resulted on this same ulcer, was such, that it opened anew, and to cure it, it was necessary to bring the other horse, which produced the most happy revolution and the perfect cure of the ulcer, an evident proof that among animals the moral operates some times on the physical.

[To be Continued.]

From the Literary Sublimer.

The New York Enquirer.—This celebrated paper was transferred to the New-York Morning Courier, on the following conditions: The Courier gave for the copy right of the Enquirer, twenty thousand dollars, and liquidated all the debts due the establishment, which amounted to seventeen thousand dollars. By the transfer, Major Noah, entered into bonds, in the probable sum of fifty thousand dollars, not to publish or edit any paper in the city of New York, for the term of ten years. His talent and writings for that period, are to be confined to the columns of the New-York Morning Courier and Enquirer, for which he probably receives the round sum of fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars.

Major Noah is Survivor of the port of New-York, and his office probably yields him from four to five thousand dollars; his writing affords him two thousand more; his practice at the bar is considerable; he married about a year ago, Miss Jackson, a beautiful young Jewess, with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, the revenue of which probably yields him seven per centum, the New-York rate of interest which of course amounts to seven thousand dollar, making his whole income, without saying a word about the twenty thousand dollars he received for the copy right of the Enquirer, about fourteen thousand dollars per annum.

Five years ago, Major Noah was not worth a groat, and at the time that he had his difficulty with the National Advocate, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could raise wind enough to enable him to get a press and a font of types.

Sulphuric Acid Springs.—The second number, vol. xv. of the American Journal of Science, contains an account by Prof. Eaton, of certain springs of water, impregnated with sulphuric acid, in the town of Byron, Genessee county, N. Y. One of the springs emits a perennial stream, sufficient to turn a light gristmill, and is so acid as to coagulate milk. The fact is more remarkable, as but two other instances of the kind are known, and both of these in volcanic regions.

Antidote against the Poison of Verdigris.—M. J. Charles Gallet, late apothecary of the first class, in the armies of the North, and Italy, had by a mistake poisoned himself with verdigris. He was vomiting with great efforts. During the time some persons around him had gone for some oil which he had sent for, but feeling extremely thirsty he drank a glass of water with a great deal of sugar diluted in it. His pains diminished. He then ate sugar and was perfectly cured. The remedy often repeated since with success has proved that sugar is the true antidote against verdigris.

Extract from the Practical Manual of the Scourer, by L. Sable Normand.

Use of the Roller on Grass Lands.—In no branch of husbandry is the roller more an implement of utility than in the cultivation of grass. It renders the soil compact and solid; it encourages the growth of plants, by bringing the earth close to every part of the roots; it assists in filling up and leveling any inequalities in the surface of the field, thereby preventing surface water from remaining stagnant, and eradicating the grass from particular spots; and it tends to hinder the drought from penetrating, which is an effect of the greatest importance. In fact, a grass field cannot be too often rolled; and it is not going too far to assert, that the application of the roller in Autumn to prepare the roots for resisting the winter frosts, and in spring to firm them after those frosts, every year while the field remains in grass will amply repay the expense.—*Trans. of the Highland Society.*

Great Parsnip.—Mr. Walter Whitbeck, of this town, lately dug from his garden, a parsnip, measuring four feet ten inches in length, still leaving a part of the root broken off in the ground. If any man can beat this, it will do us a great deal of good to publish it.—*Catskill Recorder.*

The Russian Government has sent a skillful gardener to Kamtschatka, to instruct the inhabitants in the art of cultivating the earth to the greatest advantage. The climate of Kamtschatka, is not so severe as is generally supposed, and many vegetable

productions may be raised there with proper management.

Everlasting Potato.—This root is ever ready to afford a supply of early potatoes from one end of the year to the other: they are left undisturbed, except when a dish is wanted; they are not deeply embedded; but soon discovered on stirring the surface mould. The flower seems somewhat different from that of the common potato. They should be planted about the latter end of May; if planted sooner, they come too early. Before frost sets in, the bed is covered with litter as a protection from it influence. They are taken up at Christmas, as fine new potatoes, and are either suffered to remain undisturbed, or perhaps, what is still better, the potatoes are completely forked up as they are wanted, and the smallest being separated are set apart for seed, under a heap, or billock; to be replanted towards the close of the succeeding May. The smallest sprigs of this potato will grow.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Veal Fattening in the Territory of Hamburg.—There are few towns where meat is eaten in a fatter state than in Hamburg, Altona, and Bremen. The fattening of calves is, consequently, an important pursuit with the peasants of the districts situated at such a distance from those towns, that the transport of milk thither is not easy.—There are farmers who devote themselves exclusively to the fattening of veal, and who, for that purpose, buy up the calves of those who reside in more populous neighborhoods, and who derive their profit from the sale of their milk. The calves are kept in pens, so that they are obliged to remain quiet. Their straw is not removed till the fattening is complete. It is the custom to feed them three times a day, gradually increasing the quantity from a third of a quart to eighteen quarts of Manover, at each meal, as the animal grows. The food is left before the calves only a quarter of an hour, the vessels emptied or not; if not, the quantity of the next meal is diminished. Those fatteners who regard their character for fine meat, give nothing but milk to their calves; others mix with the milk, eggs, crumbs of bread, and flour; but the meat thus produced is less esteemed than that fattened on milk, and fetches a lower price. The fattening lasts from twelve to fifteen weeks, and at the end of that time the calves will weigh from 150 to 200 lbs.—A farm of forty acres, with eleven cows, maintains twelve or fourteen individuals, and produces an income of two hundred dollars by the sole fattening of calves. On farms which keep forty cows sixteen or twenty calves at a time are fattened.—*Bull. Univ.*

PUNCTUATION.—A true character of a certain gentleman, not more than fifty miles from Boston—

The man is either good or bad, and which I wish to know: May genius, with punctilious hand, by punctuation show.

He is an old experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the workers of iniquity he takes nations in the downfall of his neighbors he never answers in the prosperity of his fellow creatures he is always ready when the poor are in distress he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace and happiness of society he takes no pleasure in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pains in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been successful in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no exertions to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid for the support of the gospel among the heathen he contributes liberally to the friends of the evil adversary he pays no attention to good advice he gives great scope to the devil he will never do to Heaven he will receive a just recompense of reward.

If, in reading the above, you put a semicolon at the end of every word in small capitals, the character of the person will appear that of a very good man; but if you place the semicolon at the termination of every word in italics, and leave it out at the first mentioned places, you will make him one of the worst characters. So now gentle reader which is he?

The following advertisement appeared in a Concord, N. H. paper:—

"Whereas I, Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda in the papers, now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling all our troubles in an amicable manner; so that every thing as usual, goes on like clock work.

"Divorced, like scissors rent in twain, Each mourn'd the rivet out: Now ground and riveted again, They'll make the old shears cut."

Morocco Manufactory.—THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business

(In Queen, between Orange and Tullal Streets,) where he has, and intends keeping on hand, a general assortment of

Morocco Leather, Warranted of the best quality.

Also,—Skins for Linings, Rollers, Aprons, &c. Wool suitable for Hatters and Spinners. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. LEWIS C. ENGLAND. Wilmington 6th mo. 4th, 1829. 38—3m.

PRINTING of every kind. Neatly and expeditiously executed, on moderate terms, at the office of the Delaware Advertiser, No. 81, Market-street, Wilmington.

To Parents. JOSEPH NORMAN, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington, that he still continues to manufacture

Ladies, Misses, and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, Of the latest patterns, under his own immediate inspection; so that all his talents shall be employed to render to his customers satisfaction, both in article and price.

His Establishment is at the South East corner of French and Third streets. Wilmington, May 7, 1829. 34—4t.

LAST NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Head, late of Mill Creek Hundred, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, legally attested, for settlement, to

HENRY HEAD, Executor DAVID WILSON, 47—4t.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The Subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry, is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad can have Offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, \$4, in Type, or in the settlement of their accounts.

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	\$1 40	English,	\$0 36
Nonpareil,	0 50	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Bourgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	0 30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabards and	
Small Pica,	0 38	Quotations,	0 30
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionally reduced.

Old type received in payment at 9 cents per lb. Philadelphia, July 8. 44—4t.

John P. & Charles Wetherill, Of the late firm of Samuel P. Wetherill, & Co., AT THE OLD STAND,

NO. 65 NORTH FRONT ST., Three doors from the Corner of Arch Street, East side, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Orange Mineral, Chromic Yellow, Chromic Green, Chromic Red, Patent Yellow, Sugar Lead, Copperas, Spitz Ammonia, Aqua Ammonia, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Muriac Acid, Epson Salts, Sal Rochelle, Tartaric Acid, Sup. Carb. Soda, Narcotine, Corros. Sublimite,

Calomel, Red Precipitate, White do., White Vitriol, Wetherill's Ext. Chinco, Kerma's Mineral, Sulphate of Quinine, Tartar Emetic, Ether Sulph., do. Nitric, do. Acetic, De Narcotized Opium, Lunar Caustic, Soluble Tartar, Vitriolated do., Lac. Sulphur, Acetate Morphia, Sulp. Morphia, Sup. Carb. Soda, Narcotine,

Window and Picture Glass from 6-8 to 24-30. Refiners of Camphor, Salt Petre, Brimstone, Borax, &c., offer for sale the above mentioned articles, together with a general assortment of

Paints, Drugs, and Dye Stuffs, AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE

Chemical and Medicinal Line. Being Manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under that head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most favorable terms.

Philada. May 11th 1829. 38—1y.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

The Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type, equal to any offered to the printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other facilities at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office, at a very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of 5 per cent will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica, and all larger,	\$0 30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to 5 lines Pica,	32	Bourgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	38	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices of ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a great proportion. Old type received in exchange, at 9 cents a lb. A book of Specimens will shortly be published. Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, who give the above 3 conspicuous insertions shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE. Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets, Phila. August 4. 47—3t.

LAST NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Head, late of Mill Creek Hundred, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against the same, are requested to present their accounts, legally attested, for settlement, to

HENRY HEAD, Executor DAVID WILSON, 47—4t.

Bank Note Exchange. Thursday, July 16.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. City bank,	par	Ontario	do
A. B. & C. bank,	par	Catskill bank,	2
Albany bank,	par	Midland District bk.	2
Troy bank,	par	Adams bank,	2
Milwaukee bank,	par	Geneva bank,	2
Neotady,	par	Other bank,	2
Lenoxburg bank,	par	Franklin bank,	unc.
Newburg bank,	par	Bank of Montreal,	5
Newb. br. at thence,	par	Canada bank,	5
Orange county bank,	par		

NEW JERSEY.

State bank at Camden,	par	Bank of New Brunswick,	par
at Elizabethtown,	par	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at N. Brunswick,	par	Farmers' bk. Mount,	1
at Morristown,	par	Holly,	1
at Sussex,	par	Comberland bank,	unc.
Banks in Newark,	par	Franklin bank,	unc.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadel. banks,	par	New Hope, new,	e.
Easton,	par	mis,	unc.
Germantown,	par	Chambersburg,	3
Montgomery co.,	par	Farm. bk. Reading par,	3
Chester county, W.	par	Gettysburg,	3
Chester,	par	Carlisle bank,	3
Delaware co. Chester,	par	Swatara bk. no sale,	
Lancaster bank,	par	Pittsburg,	1
Farmers bk Lancaster,	par	Silver Lake no sale,	
Harriburg,	par	Northumberland Union,	1
Northampton,	par	& Colum. bk Mil-	
Columbia,	par	ton no sale,	
Farmers' bk. bucks county,	par	Greensburg,	3
York bank,	par	Johnstown,	3
		Other Pennsylvania notes,	no sale

DELAWARE.

Bank of Del.	par	Farmers bk. & Br.	par
Wilmington & Brandywine,	par	Smyrna,	par
		Laurel bank,	no sale

MARYLAND.

Baltimore banks,	par	Hagerstown bank,	1
do. city bank,	par	Conococheague bk.	1
Annapolis,	par	at Williamsport,	1
Br. of do. at Easton,	par	Bank of Westminster,	1
Do. at Fredericktown,	par	Hayre de Grace,	1
		Caroline,	uno

GENERAL REGISTER, in which Subscribers occupations &c. are inserted without charge.

Dry Goods Merchants.

John R. Bowers, & Co. No. 67 market-st. Hicks & Blandy, 101, market street. Buzby & Bassett, 62, market st. John Patterson, 30 market Street: William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge. Allan Thomson, 43 market st. William Bassett, 82 market street. James A. Sparks, 103 Market-st. Chalkley Sonners, 78 market st.

Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King and Second streets. Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st. James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st. John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

James L. Devou No. — market street. Theophilus Jones, 27 market st. Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st. William M'Neal, 170 king st.

Merchant Tailors.

Ford & Conway, Corner of King and Third Isaac Spear, No 73, Market-st. James Simpson, No. 106 market-st.

Millinery and Fancy Stores.

L. & S. Stidham, No. 1, East King-st. opposite John M. Smith's Hotel. Mary & Elizabeth White, No. 13, N. side of the lower market. S. & M. Clark, 26, Market street.

Hotels and Taverns.

Joshua Hutton, corner of High and King sts. Soap & Candle Manufacturers. Bainton & Hancock, corner of third and orange-sts. Enoch Roberts, corner of Orange and Tullal streets.

Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.

Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st. Charles Canby, 83 market st. George Jones, 25 market-st.